## THE GALLOWS IN CALIFORNIA.

Execution of Pancho Valencia for the Murder of Joseph W. Hewitt.

The Murdered Man Also a Murderer.

A Driving Rain and Hail Storm Beat Upon the Criminal While He Stood Upon the Gallows.

### HE DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

On Friday, the 31st of January, Pancho Valencia was hanged in the Court House yard at Fairfield, Solano county, in the presence of about fifty peopie, for the murder of Joseph W. Hewitt, committee upon the 3d of March, 1871. A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle was present at the execu-tion and furnished the following report:—

Mon and furnished the following report:—

PARTICILARS OF THE CRIME.

Some months before the murder of Hewitt he had a quarrel with a man named Parker Adams and billed him. He was tried for the killing and acquitted. From this time a series of malicious persecutions were instigated against Hewitt. Upon one occasion the timbers of a bridge near his house, over which he was expected to cross, were sawed in such a manner that a team belonging to Hewitt broke through and three horses were killed. Hewitt escaped, as he was walking behind the team at the time. Soon afterwards his barn was set on fire and burned. It now became evident that his life and property were threatened by souic secret foe through revenge for the killing of Adams.

of Adams.

SHOT DEAD AT HIS OWN DOOR.

On the night of the 3d of March two men came to his door and demanded admittance. He went to the deor, and not liking their Appearance went into the yard to order them away. Just after atepping outside the door he was shot dead, the ball entering near the nipple of the left breast and passing through his body. Fancho Valencia and his brother Guadalupe were arrested on suspicion of the orime, tried and found guilty, chiery on the evidence of two daughters of the deceased. Motion for a new trial was granted, and such light was thrown on the case as led to the abandonment of the prosecution against Guadalupe, while Pancho was again found guilty and sentenced to be langed. A third trial was granted, and Pancho was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the Stat of January. Every effort was made to secure another trial or at least a stay of proceedings.

another trial or at least a stay of proceedings.

THE LAST HOPE.

The only hope which new stood between Valencia and the grave was the interierence of the Governer, and efforts were made in that direction. Meanwhile the scadold was being built and the prisoner's coniessor was admonishing him of his coming end. Every effort was made by Father Auger to induce him to confess, but the prisoner firmly protested his innocence.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

Yesterday at the little village of Fairfield was, as several people remarked, "just the day for a hanging." The morning was cold and gloomy, and as the day advanced the clouds thickened in the sky, while a thick mist hung over the place, which soon

ing." The morning was cold and gloomy, and as the day advanced the clouds thickened in the sky, while a thick mist hung over the place, which soon developed into a drizzling rain. It was acknow-ledged by everybody to be the most disagreeable day which had been experienced during the

INTERVIEWING THE PRISONER.

day which had been experienced during the winter.

INTERVIEWING THE PRISONER.

Two hours before the execution a Chronicle reporter was admitted to the prisoner. He was in a comfortable room in the Ceunty Jail, having been removed that meening from the cell which he had eccupied since his arrest. He was in company with the prisone his arrest. He was in company with the prisone, who acted as interpreter during hie interview, the prisoner being unable to talk, except in Spanish. The prisoner was dressed in a new suit of fine broadcloth, had been shaved an new suit of fine broadcloth, had been shaved an hour before and his appearance was scrupulously neat and clean. He was small in stature and light of build. His hair was coal black, cut, brushed and olled with great care. His eye was full and black, looking each man about bim full in the face. His features were very pale, but composed, and did not have the appearance of belonging to a criminal. REFORTER—What is your age?

PRISONER—I am about forty, I think. I was but an iniant when my parents died.

REFORTER—Where were you born?

PRISONER—In Santa Clara, California.

REFORTER—Where were you born?

PRISONER—I have three brothers and four sisters, all marries. I expect to be hanged to-day; but I am innocent, and icel resigned to my late. I have been kindly breated here, and have no ill-will toward anybody.

THE GALLOWS

was built in the Court House, surrounded by a lence, which reached above the top of the gallows. The gallows liself was a substantial, well-built after, firmly secured with belts and crosspices. The cressbeam was about twenty feet from the gallows liself was a substantial, well-built after, firmly secured with belts and crosspices. The cressbeam was about twenty feet from the ground and the platform by a rope, to waiten weights were attached, thus preventing all interference with the struggles of the prisoner atter the drop had alien. The yard was filed with men who manifested the greatest curiosity to see and understand the peculiar arrangement of t

approached the excitement in the spot where the probability of a reprieve reaching the Sheriff for the prisoner. As

THE LAST HOUR

approached the excitement in the Court House hall became intense. The place was filled with men, all eager to witness the work of death; yet many appeared to be so ashamed of their presence at such a time that they asserted that they came up to pay their taxes at the county seat. As the time drew near several set their watches by the Sheriff's so as to know exactly when the execution was to take place. At fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock the Sheriff ascended the ladder, and, tying the noose to the crossbeam, left it swaying in the wind with the lower end wrapped in a piece of cotton to conceal the knot from sight. After this a codin was brought out and placed beneath the gallows. Orders were now given to close the doors of the Court House and admit nobody. For some minutes the crowd waited in the hall, speaking in low whispers and awaiting the entrance of valencia, who was during this time receiving the administration of the Holy Sacrament at the hands of the priests.

At a little after twelve o'clock the coor at the

whispers and awaiting the entrance of Valencia, who was during this time receiving the administration of the Holy Sacrament at the hands of the priests.

At a little after twelve e'clock the 'coor at the end of the hall epened, and Valencia, supported on each side by the priests, tottered across the threshold. The crowd pressed back on each side as if a leper were passing, and the prisoner was taken to the room of the County Sheriff. Here he took a seat and bent over the stove, warming his hands, and occasionally turning to a cruciffx, which stood upon a table at his left. After warming his hands he asked for a cup of warm tea, which was brought him. After draining it to the last drop one of the priests placed the crucifix in his hand. He grasped it firmity, and solemnly protested his innocence of the crime for which he was so soon to suffer the penalty of death. Having finished his pretestations of innocence he gazed intently upon the cruciffx for several minutes, and then handed it, with seeming reluctance, to the priest.

LEP OUT TO DIE.

It now being twenty minutes past twelve, the Sheriffs ordered the doomed man to be led to his execution. In a lew moments valencia appeared at the door of the room leading to the hall, walking between the priests. His face wore a composed expression, and his step was firm and deliberate, although he was very pale. When he first saw the gallows through the open door leading to the Court House yard, he merely lifted his eyes to the suspended noose and then fixed them calmiy on his coffin. While passing threugh the hall the priests sprinkled holy water upon his head and repeated the palm, "De projundis cumaci ad the Domine." Out of the deep it have called unto Thee, O Lord." While the prisoner ascended she steps of the scaffeld with the firmest tread of all, the lugubrious chanting of the deep it have called unto Thee, O Lord." While the prisoner walked composedly to the drop, and the sheriff read the seath warrant.

STANDING UPON THE DROC.

During the reading of the warrant t

Valencia was now asked if he had any statement to make before his death. Clasping the crucifix in his thin, attenuated fingers, he held it before his tace and said, in Spanish:—"I die innocent. I forgive all those who have offended me, and beg pardon of all whom I have offended, heping that feed will lorgive me. I die a faithful Catholic. If the Judge were offering me my liberty to confess the crime I would not accept. I do not want to die conlessing what I have not done. I forgive all."

ADJUSTING THE ROTE.

Sheriff Iacobs then tied a handkerchief over valencia's eyes, and drew a black silk cap over his face, which was gathered up and tied under the chin. Straps were buckled about his knees and ankles; his wrists were firmly strapped to his sides and his arms tied behind him. The rope was then passed over his head and drawn about his neck. Valencia xtill maintained his wonder-ulself-possession, and when the rope touched his sack he merely turned his head aside to give the theriff a better epportunity of adjusting the knot.

Nabor took the crucifix from the doomed man, who seemed loth to part with it. He held it before his ince even after the black cap had been drawn over his head.

THE DROP.

The priests now knelt by his side and commended his soul to God. At the words, "In nomine sanctorum Virginium," Assistant Sheriff Danton turned away his face, and, with tears coursing down his cheeks, severed with a penkulic the cord which liberated the drop. In a second the sound of the talling trap startled the waiting crowd, and at twenty-five minutes to one the body of Pancho Valencia fell through the trap and was daugling in the air below the platform. After a few seconds the body ceased to revoive and swung slowly to and tro before the spectators, ever whom fell the stillness of the grave. At first death appeared to have been instantaneous, but soon the body began to writhe and twitch, as if attempting to break the straps that bound it, the knees bent twice, and the body curved inward from the back. The hands and arms worked convulsively at intervals, while the head twirled around as if to look up the rope. These strong muscular movements ceased in a few seconds and gave place to spasmodic elevations of the chest, as if the poor wretch was trying to breathe. In about six minutes the body hung motionless before the spectators, who stood regarding it with reverential awe. After fifteen minutes or more had passed they began slowly to approach the suspended dead. One after another they stepped under the scaffold and crowded around the body. After the body had been hanging thry minutes all respect for the solemn scene appeared to be lost. A buzz of conversation sprang up under the scaffold, and the village wits began to pass jokes to and fro, while they chatted and laughed as it a base bail match had just been finished. After hanging nearly three-quarters of an hour the rope was out, the limp body fell forward into the arms of the Deputy Sheridia, and Drs. Campbeil and Priestley examined the neck, which they found was not broken. The body of

yond a doubt. It is said, however, that the mother and daughter admitted before the trial that they only caught a glimpse of the parties, and would not know them again. Both the priests express the strongest belief in Valencia's innocence. Every device they could think of was employed by them to get him to confess, but his firm protestation of his innocence never weakened in the least degree. Being told by his spiritual advisers that heaven was open to him if he confessed the truth, and with hell yawning beneath him if he took his "leap in the dark" with a lie on his lip, he protested his innocence to the last. His remarkable coolness and self-possession upon the scatfold did not approach anything like oravade, but appeared to be the resuit of humble fortitude and calm resignation to his fate. Public opinion in the vicinity is nearly equally divided in regard to his guilt or innocence. The majority, however, since the execution, are disposed to the latter. Valencia's three trials cost the county of Solano between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

#### THE HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.

The great theme of conversation in Hoboken yesterday was the result of the Coroner's inquest. The comments thereon were animated, and opin ions were freely expressed, some favorable and others unfavorable to the conclusion arrived at. Owing to the lateness of the hour on Saturday night full particulars were not obtained of the nature and extent of the feeling among the crowd that attended the inquest. Several times the policemen, on requesting the spectators to move back, were rudely informed that they were as good citizens as the police, and would not stir. One gentleman, having heard of the intentions of some of the assemblage, rushed to the police station and said to the officer on duty:—"Bring out all the men you've got. If that jury don't acquit the prisoner he will be rescued from the police." Fortunately, however, the jury did excenerate Berger, and a bloody riot was prevented. An intense feeling, hased on foreign nationality, has been fanned by the over-zealous friends of Berger, and a determination formed to drive from the police force every American and Irishman. There are, nevertheless, hopes that those unhappy prejudices against men who have done nothing but their sworn duty may speedily be extinguished, as there is yet a fair amount of high-mindedness among the German element. The authorities, however, yield nothing to clamor. In case the deceased be ever identified they will endeavor to clear up the mystery which has clouded the victim's untimely death. night full particulars were not obtained of the nathey will endeavor to clear up the mystery has clouded the victim's untimely death.

#### MUTINY ON A SCHOONER. The First Mate Knocks Down Three Men. and. Although Attacked with a

Knife, Comes Off Victorious. A mutiny occurred in Gardiner's Bay on Saturday on board the schooner Mary Farr, of Philadelphia, Captain Cornwell. She had been loading fish guano at Ram Island beach and got aground in going over the bar. After several unavailing attempts to get her off the crew went below. Dur-ing the evening the captain ordered the mate,

ing the evening the captain ordered the mate, Mr. Daisy, to run out the kedge anchor, but when that officer called the men to aid him they refused. The mate informed the Captain, who was below, and on his return to the deck Daisy was attacked by one of the crew, who attempted to knock him down, but who was instead knocked down himself. A general fight then took plack. A second man was knocked down by the mate. A third was rushing upon him with a knife, when he was stobbed by Captain Cornwell, who opportunely arrived on deck with a loaded revolver, and the outbreak was soon quelled. The schooner will come to New York to ship another crew, and charges will probably be preferred against the old one.

### ANOTHER ROYAL STUART.

A Direct Descendant of "Prince Charlie" Through the Duke of Monmouth-Does Not Want to Disturb Victoria on Account of Consanguinity to the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I perceived in your issue of the 9th inst. a column of your valuable journal dedicated to William Rysam Gracie, "the last of the Stuarts." You clearly set forth facts upon which the deceased gentleman claimed his ancestry, but it puzzles me very much, as a member and descendant of the ill-fated royal house of Stuart, how the Stuart race can be claimed his ancestry, but it puzzles me very much, as a member and descendant of the ill-fated royal house of Stuart, how the Stuart race can be extinct. Quite impossible. The Stuart race, a great number of them—meaning the illegitimate partemains intact to the present day. For instance, I shall show you in a brief way how the Stuarts are still existing. The present Duke of Richmond, the leader of the conservative party in the English House of Lords, is a lineal descendant of Charles H. The Dukes of Buccleuck and Beaufort are the same, too, as well as the Duke of Grafton, but of the Duke of Monmouth, from whom the writer claims his descent, his title may be extinct; assuredly his race is not. The Duke of Monmouth was the favorite of Charles II., inasmuch as his mother, whose name was Lucy Waters, was the mistress of the King, who was on one occasion going to divorce the Queen and have Lucy Waters in her place. The matter came to the ground. Monmouth was found by the King in some conspiracy, by which he was expelled. Shortly afterwards Charles held a council, in which he was going to declare Monmouth heir to the throne, but failed to accomplish his wish, owing to the illegitimacy of the young duke.

After Charles' death the Duke of York, afterwards James II., occupied the throne, and Monmouth, who was exiled in Holland, set sail with seven ships-of-war and landed at Hastings, where he disembarked his followers, to the number of \$,000. He immediately set a price upon the head of King James and proclaimed missif King of England. Monmouth gained victory almost all she way to Whitchall, and was proclaimed King in those places he had subjected, until within some short distance of London, where he met with a fornidable array of opponents, and in a hasty move a wrong command was given, and the battle was lost. Monmouth then made a retreat. Overtaken and captured, he was taken before the King, who would not give him pardon, and caused him to be beheaded. His children of assassination of the present occupant of the thron

# HUBT BY A STAGE

Information was sent to the Captain of the Twenty-seventh precinct yesterday that Caleb McCockell was hurt by a stage on Saturday night, in front of St. Paul's church, and was lying at his home, 73 Cortiandt street, in a dangerous condition. An ambulance from the Park Hospital was sent for him, but he remarked to leave his home.

### THE BUFFALO MURDERER.

Further Particulars in the Case of John Gaffney.

Continued Indications of Insanity-Excitement in the City of Buffalo-The Inquest on His Condition-The Doctors Disagree-His Conduct in Jail-He Is Not Informed of the Respite.

BUFFALO, Feb, 8, 1873. The case of Gaffney, especially since he has been respited, continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation among all classes in this community. In the hotels, in the barrooms, on the streets, in the cars, in private families, and even at social gatherings the question of Gaffney's sanity is disdiscussed, and opinions as to its reality are varied according to the locality, and, in many instances, according to the political proclivities of the speakers. The entire town is in a state of

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT, and even the party organs have taken the subject up in a flercely personal style. Erie county has for many years gone generally democratic, but at the last election the republicans swept the board. The democratic organ claims that the republican party managers "contracted to save Gaffney, in consideration of votes for the republican ticket. At this the republican organ riles up and charges that the tone of the former journal, in insisting that Gaffney is insane and should not be executed is only for the purpose of securing the political aid of the class to which Gaffney belonged. The politicians themselves are, metaphorically speaking "at daggers points" on the question, and it is very probable that should Gaffney be pronounced sane. and therefore be obliged to suffer the penalty of the law, the question of his death and the alleged promises to save him may enter to a great extent

In my last letter I stated that Gaffney threw the crucifix at Father Mailoy. On further inquiry I have been informed by the jailor, Mr. Harris, that Gaffney had smashed the crucifix before the priest arrived. Shortly after he commenced his ravings he picked the crucifix up, gazed at it, and asked what that thing was, and what brought it there, interlarding each question with a profane ex pression, and buried it against the cell door with a fearful imprecation. Previous to the sudder change in Gatney's demeanor Father Malloy and the Sisters of Charity had apparently succeeded in inducing him to

REALIZE HIS STUATION and prepare himself to die happily and at peace with God. Clergymen of other denominations have visited Gaffney, and aithough he had never been brought up to or professed any religion he and doctrines of the Catholic Church. The only semblance of moral training he had ever received was during a short attendance, when quite young,

semblance of moral training he had ever received was during a short attendance, when quite young, at a mission school which was founded by the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be seen that to bring a man like Gaffney—who had been born and bred in and among crime, and whose companions during his entire like were from the most desperate and depraved classes—to a sense of religious duty was no small task, and it is but natural to suppose that should reason give away the mind would be distorted, would lose the effects of the recent gentle training, and would drift into the old channels, and that the former style of thinking and speaking should come uppermost.

GAPPNEY WAS SHARF AND SHREWD

enough, it is said by those who knew him, to feigu insanity in the manner above indicated; but it must be said, if he be only shamming, he is playing his part remarkably well, and as he has thus far deceived the dectors and many others he may succeed for the present in cheating the gallows.

Since my last letter, as is already known, the Governor, on the request of the doctors, has granted a respite of one week; but as the case is a remarkable one, and its termination may, and no doubt will, have some effect on some of the many others confined in prisons throughout the country for murder. I will continue the story from where I terminated my last despatch. I gave the sections of the law which bear on the case of a convict showing evidences of insanity after being conceined in Drs. Dayton, Rechester, Miner, Hopkins, Potter and King. They each observed and exammed Gaffney on Wednesday, but could not determine whether his insanity was real or leigned. They found him pacing his cell, talking in a monotonious way about a "Dutch dance," a Captain Frawley and a cock fight; swearing and blaspheming continually and stating that some of his irrends had got him into a scrape and then ran away from him; that a couple of them were "running" his concert saloon, taking in tabulous sums of money and would not come to him with any oi it;

body his story, which he never varied, except by inserting here and there a few more oaths or im-

precations. Thing Sherin clegraphed to Governor Dix, briefly Thing Sherin color and the colors out make a more complete find satisfactory examination. At about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a genuine Dix-onion despatch was received, directing the Sherin't to proceed in the execution of his duty. The physicians above named telegraphed the Governer on Thursday morning, after having made a second examination, and stated that they were unable to decide as to the sanity of Garlier, and recommended that a respite be granted, as the Sherin' had asked. The Sherin' in company with Judge Taicot, of the Sherin' in company with Judge Taicot, and the sherin' in company with Judge Taicot, and the Judge Tain's Park Percey. A. S. Carpeater, Truman G. Avery and Edward E. Hazard. This Company of the Judge Tain's part of

bit moved when he was taken out of the cell yesterday morning, and informed by the doctors that they had come to prepare him for execution and that he must die in a few minutes. He was not at all startled, but continued to move his head from side to side, and finally said he would just lie down a httle while. He continued to complain of the —— bees in his head and of the lellows poking that ——— pole at him, and not letting him have a —— minute's rest. All through yesterday and last night he continued the same way, but gradually becoming quieter in his manner. The doctors visit the jall and while listening to him keep out of his sight, but are yet undecided.

insteaming to him keep out of his sight, but are yeur undecided.

Mr. Harris, the jailor, does all in his power to render Gaffney comfortable, but could not induce him to eat anything. Mrs. Harris brought to him some preserves and toast. When he saw her he stopped his profamity, but kept on his talking and pacing, showing that he was not dead to his surroundings. He did not pretend to notice Mrs. Harris, but shortly after she left he asked for the preserves and eat them.

The case, as before remarked, is a decidedly curlous one, and the result of Dr. Gray's examination and the inquest of the jury will be watched for, no doubt, with much interest by people in all sections of the country.

### THE COURTS.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A Millionnaire in Trouble-Terry Farley Snubbed-After the Milk Regulators-One of the Great Causes of Infant Mor

Quite a scene of excitement was caused in this Court yesterday morning during the calling of calendar by the appearance of two women who charged Charley Deviln, the millionnaire, with being a party with his son Johnny in an effort te from one of them her good character. They said their names were Maggie and Julia Curtin, and from the wild and incoherent manner in which they related to the Court 'their grievances it was plain to the most obtuse that their mental equilibrium was seriously impaired. Justice Bixby committed them to the care Cemmissioners of Charities and Correc tions. Subsequently Mr. Devlin presented neither did they know him. He showed several letters of a spicy character which had been addressed by a lady to Captain Ganner, Father Litz. of the Dominican church, and Mr. Thomas Hunt, charging Mr. Devlin with things too naughty to be mentioned here, even if true. A certain gentle man up town found a similar letter to those shown the magistrate, in the public street, a few days ago. These are the same ladies who a few years since caused such a shock to the sensitive nerves of the basiful 'aid Bonavan, a wealthy old bachelor of the Nineteenth ward, whom one of them wanted to get into a matimonial scrape by hook or crock.

wanted to get into a matimonial scrape by hook or crook.

A hard-faced, hungry-looking fellow, named Patrick Byrnes, who was caught in the act of adultrick Byrnes, who was caught in the act of adultrick Byrnes, who was caught in the act of adultrick Byrnes, who was caught in the act of adultrick Byrnes, who was caught in the act of adultrication milk intended for customers by Officer Teoker, of the Nineteenth precinct, was held for train in \$500 bail. He will, with others of the same class, be tried in the Court of Special Sessions next week, and as Judges Dowling and Bixley have come to the determination to give such mean customers the full penalty of the law they will be shown no mercy. Justice Bixby, indeed, does not think they are entitled to any, for, he says, to the mix they give their customers may be attributed, more than any other cause, the deaths of the hundreds of innants in this city every year.

John Dunn, an old man, who lives by coal-shoveling, was arraigned, charged with knocking several teeth out of John Conner, a boy was, with others, had been tormenting him in the street. The injury was indicted with a blow of the shovel in the mouth. Held for trial.

Heid for trial.

Benjamm H. Moran and William Clare, two young men who are said to make a nabit of standing on street corners and insulting decent women as they pass, were arraigned by Odicer Curran, of the Twenty-first precinct, who testiled that he caught them on Saturday night in the act of committing the crime named. Ex-Alderman Terry Farley marched, in a very pomposs manner, up to the railing, and said he knew Moran and could give him a first rate character. Justice Bixby said that the testimony of the officer was too conclusive to be doubted as to the charac against both the prisoners, and he should be put a stop to, otherwise respectable women could not walk the streets, even in day time. Bail was offered them by Mr. Farley, who was evidently disappointed that his friend was not instantly disenarged. The Court said that Mr. Farley would have to wait until the calendar had been disposed of, when bail would be accepted. Mr. Farley thanked the Court, half sarcastically, for its courteey, and Justice Bixby, in a most tantalizingly cold manner, said the genteman was "very welcome." The great man would not wait, and left the court with an expressive countenance. The prisoners were sent town stairs.

### JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. Attempted Burglary at the Cooper Insti-

tute. On Saturday evening Mr. Adrian J. Ebell heard a noise as if somebody was tampering with the lock of the door of room 18, Cooper Institute, in which are kept books and scientific instruments, valued at \$3.500. Mr. Ebell quietly slipped out and saw a man in the act of attempting to force the lock. When the latter saw that he was discovered he ran off, closely pursued by Mr. Ebell, who raised an alarm. The runaway was subsequently captured by Officer Robb. and locked up in the Fliteenth precinct station house. The prisoner, who gave his name and address as Thomas Cummings, of 28 Rose street, Brooklyn, was brought to guster Justice Led-

## The Prize Ticket Enterprise.

The examination in the case of Thomas Parker, Charles Pryor and Morris Jones, who, it will be reing the Lottery law, in selling prize concert tickets at 656 Broadway, which was to have been held yesterday, was, in consequence of pressure of business, adjourned to next Monday, the 17th inst. The prisoners have been bailed out in the sum of \$500 each. membered, were arrested on Saturday for violat-

### COURT CALENBARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENBARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Demutrers—Nos. 5, 6, 25, 33, 37. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 103, 140, 254, 255, 256, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181 to 194, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 772, 504, 1184, 1146, 1005, 1108, 2008, 514¼, 662, 603, 798, 806, 832, 886, 946, 1010, 1006, 1062, 1066, 1008.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Davis.—Nos. 28, 41, 44, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 78, 88, 99, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 103, 129, 139, 100, 173, 188, 202, 206, 200, 261, 264, 275, 291, 292, 296, 298.

SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1457, 257, 1899, 1875, 479, 1753, 493, 1231, 377, 2235, 1927, 1931, 1033, 1937, 1939. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 876, 2020, 1512, 1596, 1572, 1940, 1608, 1288, 1692, 726, 1398, 1674, 1140, 870, 2346, 1206.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held dy Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 886, 1366, 68, 1156, 1374, 2495, 1721, 763, 506, 2967, 1247, 1854, 1303, 1988, 512, 1649, 612, 613, 1618, 1092, 1644, 50, 1709, 164, 328, 1364, 659, 1680, 1598, 1617, 1936, 1377, 2921, 1212, 136, 1564, 659, 1680, 1598, Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1706, 1751, 1797, 1799, 1741, 1753, 1569, 1797, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1808, 1806.

GOURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 63.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 63.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 63.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaniding.—1068, 1797, 1802, 1808, 1307, 1478, 1479, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1678, 1677, 1706, 1708.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Held by Judge Spaniding.—Holes Spaniding.—Holes

### THE WORKINGMEN.

Proposed Renewal of the Labor Move-

ment.
The German journeymen cabinetmakers and the employes of the furniture manufacturing trade held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms

held a meeting at the Germaula Assembly Rooms yesterday, which was largely attended by the members of the craft. The object of the meeting was to discuss measures to improve the condition of the men and to insure

A HIGHER RATE OF WAGES in the Spring. Addresses on the subject were delivered by several of the men present, who, in order to second the object in view, advocated a renewal of the mevement for the enforcement of the eight hour labor movement failed last year, it was argued that there were indications that the same would be successful this time. Some preliminary action to that effect was taken, and a committee was formed to prepare a pian of operations, to be submitted at a future meeting.

\*\*THE GERMAN SIDEMAKKES\*\*

employed in the custom department held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel for the purpose of organizing for a movement to better their condition on the principle of

ganizing for a movement to better their condition on the principle of THE RIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The names of the men present were enrolled and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of organization and to report the same at the next meeting.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Thomas J. Ferguson, of 647 East Ninth street, attempted to take his life yesterday by cutting an artery of the left wrist with a table knife. He was laboring from a fit of temporary insanity at the time, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital by the police of the kleventh preciacs.

# THAT MORMON MASSACRE.

A Lecturer Bearding Brigham in His Stronghold.

Additional Details of the Mountain Meadow Horror.

WANDELL'S INTERESTING STORY.

Why, How and When the Terrible Butchery Was Accomplished.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31, 1873.

On last evening a lecture was delivered at the Liberal Institute, in this city, by C. W. Wandell, ex-Supreme Court Commissioner for the Territory of Utah, on the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." me it seems absolutely wonderful to look back a few short years and contemplate the horrid deeds that could, with absolute impunity, be perpetrated on all who came within the influence of the Mormon power, when the sceming interest of the Church or the malice of its leaders desired sacrifice; and last night, in its very stronghold and neadquarters, to listen to an able lecturer publicly laying the blame of a most hideous atrocity at the door of the men who were in power. It all looks more like a visit to dreamland or a fairy tale than a reality. But it pisinly shows that Mormon supremacy is at an end, that even without actual legislation (which we hope soon to have on the matter), it would have to "knuckle under" to Yankee progress, even in the far West. Knowing the influence of your great paper on all public questions, and thinking it may help to strengthen, in the eyes of the public, the amdavits on the same subject published in the HERALD of the 14th Sentember last, I send a

The lecturer opened by saying that it was originally his intention not to say a word about the ism of Mormenism, but a piece which he read having appeared in the Church organ denying the endowment oath and defying proof, he thought it only right to give that statement a public contradiction and brand it as false; that he himself had, when he first joined the Mormon Church, to take the oath, part of which was "to maintain the priesthood and avenge the blood of the prophets.' of this he did not at first understand, but subsequent events opened his eyes. He then applied himself to the original purposes lecture, gave a glowing description of the journey between the Island of Santa Cruz, off the Californian coast, and Cedar City, Utah, stating that he was one of a party or train which was formed early in November, 1857 (four months after the massacre), bound for the latter place. When they reached San Francisco rumors of a large train having been destroyed by the Indians were affoat. At Fort Tejon, where Captain Carleon was in charge, they arst heard of white men being suspected as accomplices in the deed. The Captain tried to dissuade them from following usual and now supposed dangerous route, but they refused to believe the reports and continued their way. As they progressed evidence as to white

usual and now supposed dangerous route, but they refused to believe the reports and continued their way. As they progressed evidence as to white men having been engaged multiplied and became stronger. On the confines of Nevada and Utah the party met a man well armed whom Mr. Wandell knew. On being questioned he stated he was merely hanting, but it afterwards came out that he was placed there as a sentinal to pick off any stragglers who may have escaped the massacre. Thus the lecturer continued, leading the audience step by step along the route he then travelled, giving vivid descriptions of places, and weaving in interesting incidents of the journey. At one place

THEY POUND THE WATER POISONED, one of their animals having died five minutes after drinking it, and though they had but a small quantity with them and had a dreary desert befored to proceed without being able to replenish supplies. The horror experienced by this party at the scene of the massacre it would be impossible to deserbe. Evidences were lying thick around. An attempt had been made to bury the dead, out it was a very poor one. Skeletous of men, women and children were lying thicky around, as well as broken wagons, furniture and bones of animals. The lecturer described himself as having taken up one of the skulls (evidently a woman's), pierced with bullet holes, and fitting thereo tresses he found lying a few yards of. The impression produced, he said, could never be removed, and he then and there vowed he would sit out the truth of the whole affair.

Personned of this lecture, Mr. Wandell de-

of the whole affair.

PERSONNEL OF THE UNFORFUNATE BAND.

In part second of his lecture, Mr. Wandell described how in the Soumer of 1857, in the northwestern part of Arkansas, a camp was formed, and as spiradid a train, as are as fittings and personnel was concerned, as ever crossed the plains, was got together. It was composed, it is believed, of about one hundred and twenty-seven souls in all. All were confortable; but many were persons of property, who took net only comforts but taxuries—beautiful furniture, carpets, spiendid clothing, jewelry—one family actually having a splendid piano, which could, he ventured, almost confidently, to say, be found, if proper search were made, at present in Sait Lake City. Their intended destination was California; but they were fated never to reach it.

They travelled by easy stages, and were all in such good spirits when they reached Saft Lake that they dressed out with flashy risbons a beautiful animal of the bowine species and called him, in honor of his long-tail iamily, "Brigham Young," The joke touched a sensitive part of a certain high personage and the eyes of the autocrat were brought directly to bear on the emigrants. In consequence of Johnson's threatened invasion, as it was called, the Territory was placed by the Governor under marital law. Various rumors to excite and frighten the people were set affoat. Brigham exercised supreme authority, and under this authority the high-spirited, independent travellers, who dared to descerate his name in his very strongheid and make a laughing-shock of it before the eyes of his people, were immediately ordered out of the Territory without giving them time for refreshment, or the privilege to purchase necessaries. Brigham's aid-ed-camp preceded the travellers, warning the Mormon settlers to have no intercourse with them and not to sell them necessaries, under pain of severe penalties. Thus they were greatly incommoded, and it was only under the friendly shelter of night and by great cantion and scerecy that they could procure the merest necessaries. A little Englishman, named Mitchell, who had brought some provisions to the camp was prevented selling them by the Bishop's son drawing a knile on nim and using threats. But at Beaver they met a whole-souled woman, Mrs. Carshaw, whe, to her everlasting honer be it said, sold them everything she could spare, and did them other kindesses, in spite of the Bishop's threats. Though they were then fravelling on the main and public route, the round having cost the United States government \$25,000, atter leaving Beaver they were colleged to deflect from it and class easterier and less open course, for what purpus and the second man. They was housed.

At Cedar City they were allowed to purchase wheat and corn and get them ground, as they were sure not to be allowed to consum

ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS TO KILL ALL belonging to the trai "accept the children. A

the surrender the men were separated from the women and made to lay down their arms, and all were then marched of, well guarded. When they had proceeded about half a mile the command "Halt" was given. Then came the order to "fre," and the fearful work of destruction commonced. Out of that beautiful band only seventeen children were allowed to live. Then came the division of the spoils and the pilage of the dead. Men, women and children were stripped naked and left exposed on the plain for the ravenous birds and beasts of prey to feast on. Two of the children were soon after put out of the way for making "certain remarks."

The munderness excerving the communion.

Three weeks after this shocking tragedy, on the 15th of September the Mormons met in solemn conclave in Salt Lake City. Was it to institute inquiry by order of the Governor? No! but John D. Lee and Isaac Haight had come up with their spoils—400 head of cattle—the proceeds of the sale of which were turned over to the Church store, and they were to receive the sacrament in public, with Brigham at the communion table, to show their innocence, and to receive the assurance that their fidelity had been proved and appreciated. I sincerely hope that no part of our noble country will ever again be disgraced by the record of such a damnable deed.

D. W.

#### WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Chit-Chat from the National Capital-Republican Simplicity Not So Simple After All-Cabinet Receptions-Dinners of Lasting Fame-Hotel Hops and Talking Tea Parties-Great Expectations from the Inaugural Ball.

Bravo, General Myers! It is you, aided by your "Old Probabilities," who has made the season now drawing to a close such a success. Had we enjoyed clear skies and clean streets the receptions would have been crowded with pedestrian clerks, lobbyists, boardinghouse keepers and M. C.'s from the rural districts, who pack the drawing rooms and gobble the refre But it has been so charmingly snowy, and sleety: and rainy, and sloshy, and slippery, that an embargo has been placed on this vulgar herd while those legitimately in good society have had a good chance to enjoy themselves. Even the male and female lobbyists have been sifted out by the hotel hops, where they are in their glory, and where they can order champagne for Congressional victims and have it charged. If a stranger wishes to see "life in Washington," these hotel hops are the places to go to. All the States and the Territories are there represented, and one sees the sangre azula of the Old Dominion; the quaint and dyspeptic Yankees, quick-eyed men bearing the pleasant countenances of their Milesian ances-tors; massive Kentuckians, bluf and burly Anglo-Saxons, swarthy Creoles, Pennsylvanians, who appear to have fed on their cherished pigiron; thoughtful Teutons, diplomatists, wearing ribbons and stars, and chevallers d'industrie, who may some day sport steel bracelets, and with these degree, presenting a kaleidoscopic whirl of gay colors, bright eyes, towering headdresses and nashing jewels. Sometimes, too, one sees a ministerial guest at the establishment, standing at the doorway, looking somewhat as Hawthorne's friend Silas Fester did when he gazed at the masquerade mummeries at Merry Mount. The cating and drinking at these hotel hops is good, as the table on such an occasion is an advertisement of the culinary excellence of the fare. One great charm of the entertainments for the uncivilized is the easy adjournment to the bar, where the young men, christened by Sala "bottle con urors," display the agility of acrobats and the prestingative skill of magic as they toss tamblers about in concocting fancy

as they toes tumblers about in concocting fancy drinks. Very different from these free and easy mossies of society are The Recertions of MRS. HAMILTON FISH, who is the acknowledged head of good society here, and who graces Governor Morgan's spacious house which the Secretary leases. Mrs. Fish dresses in good taste, and always has one or two of her daughters, with Mrs. Bancrott Daws or Mrs. Moracs Clarke to aid her in receiving her guests. Prominent among them is Lady Thornton, who, by the way, looked charmingly the other night in a lavender-colored silk, trummed with black lace, and with a sweeping train over a white silk skirt. Madame de Noailles, the wife of the new French Minister, has disappon nted the ladies here, her toilet being far inlerior to those of Mrs. Sunset Cox or Miss Brooks. One great charm of the Fish entertainments is that the young secretaries and attaches of the legations, who act so rudely and who put on such airs elsewhere, have there to be gentlemanlike and civil in the presence of their respective chiefs. There is also a notable absence of newspaper men, as the Secretary only invites those who publish his praises and excuse his blunders.

MRS. SPEAKER BLAINE

his blunders.

MRS. SPEAKER BLAINE
had a crowded house last night, including every
class of people, from General Grant down to the
doorkeeper from the Capitol. Mrs. Blaine is a
stylush-looking, ladylike person, and is admirably
set off by her attempts at the girllike vivacity of
her cousin, Abi-Gail Hamilton Dodge. The Speaker
is a genial, hospitible man, who not only expects
to be re-elected to preside over the House, but who
is aming at the White House four years hence.

THE CABINET RECEPTIONS
have been regular crushes, especially that of Mrs.
Secretary Defano, who was dressed in a rich black

have been regniar crushes, especially that of M Secretary Delano, who was dressed in a rich bia velvet, trimmed with black lace, while her dang ter wore a pearl colored satin, trimmed with cheir colored velvet. Mrs. Attornev General William has the most delightful entertainments, and charming hostess she is, especially when she wes a most becoming shade of light scarlet. Mrs. Pour master General Creswell is not quite so great favorite. Mrs. Robeson devotes a deal of her tin to "that blessed enid?" of hers, and Mrs. Boutwell daughter always attract clever people around their when they go abroad. Assistant Secretary Ried ardson, who is to go into Boutwell's shoes if Wilso ever makes a vacancy in the Senate, is entertain ing good style, and his Friday afternoon dance are very popular.

ing in good style, and his Friday afternoon dances are very popular.

THE LITERARY PROPLE

congregate at the spacious saloons of Charles Bristed Benson, on Franklin square; at the cosppariors of Mrs. Charles Eames, on I street; at the old Wirt-Everett mansion, where Mrs. Los Gringos Wise gives ten and talking parties; and at the staid assemblinges at the Smithsonian Institution, where the venerable Professor henry glides about like an electrified eel. There are a good many clever people at these blue stocking gatherings, with tribes of insipid and ordinary mortals, whose brains could not be discovered with the aid of the great telescope which is soon to grace the observatory.

AS FOR THE DINNER PARTIES,

with tribes of insiph and ordinary motions, whose brains could not be discovered with the aid of the great telescope which is soon to grace the observatory.

As for the Dinner Parties,
why they are numerous, and do much to thaw the most glacial Congressional hearts. Sam Ward had the venerable Poland's legs under a table at Welcker's a night or two ago, with some Congressional cronies, and I will wager that he molified some of the passages in the Credit Mobililer report. Even Edmunds, of Vermont, crusty and crabbed as he sometimes is in the Senate, is genial as he carves his own mutton and passes his superb sherry. Mr. Summer prides himself on the dinners he gives, spiced with his conversation, and his great rival, Chandler, the Michigander, is a genial host. The only trouble with the most of these Congressional dinner-givers is that instead of inviting two or three friends, an familie, they must have a dozen, with the inevitable caterers and waiters, who go the grand rounds from house to house. Speaking of the grand rounds from house to house. Speaking of the grand rounds from house to house. Speaking of the grand rounds reminds me of General's house from all civilized sectety residences, but his devout wife doubtiess likes to be so near her Church of St. Aloysius, and when one does get there he is repaid. The General is the best "talkist" in Washington, and it is absolutely bewitching to hear his recollections of campaigns and of travels.

THE GRIENTAL DIPLOMAT, MORI OF JAPAN, has taken Wormley's new ball rooms for Monday night, when he will play the host without regard to expense. On Wednesday Senator Stewart and wife give a ball at the Musenic Temple, where their daughter will make her debut, and the Little Emma Mine will supply a famous supper.

Dear me how tired every one will be when inauguration day comes! Yet the inauguration ball must be attended, although it is whispered that there is to be "no distinction of color." Well, if Oysterman Downing er Barber Davis choose to pay \$20 for a ticket let tuem pa

### ALONG THE SOUND.

Notes of Travel and Navigation.

Travel to Greenpoint by the steamboat line from this city, suspended by the seizure of the steamboat Escort (belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company) by the United States Marshal, will be re-

Company) by the United States Marshal, will be resumed this week. The steamer J. B. Schuyler will be put on the route, under command of Captain J. B. Edwards, the New York terminus being at pier 26 East River.

The repert of government surveys at Saybrook bar, made by General Warren, recommends a system of jettles and dykes, which would increase the local effect of the current and lessen the cbb tides, taus deepening the water in the channel from six to nine feet at mean low water, at a total estimated expense of \$336,610. He advises an immediate appropriation of \$110,000 to build a jetty.